The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,635. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. VALES, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th November. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

22nd September 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864.)

MESSRS. SOMES, favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1 14 years, 1045 Tons register, H. MORRIS, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th Oct. 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Touching at Colombo.

THE Ship EUPHEMUS, Captain E. PROCTOR, 582 Tons, will sail for the above Port on the 20th instant. For passage and Freight apply to

11th Nov. 1863. HAJEE ESSA HAJEE FADALLA. Owner.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 299 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip, full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 5 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s 5d per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. RUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *viâ* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,491 Tons and 400H.P.), Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 14th November at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 4 P.M. on Wednesday, 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 809 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander F. BLACKMORE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th November, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannance, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

Last shipping day, 11th November.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 1709 Tons, and 140 H. P.) Captain COTTER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Last Shipping day the 14th instant.

STEAM TO GUZERATH PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SCREW STEAM SHIP MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, will be despatched with Cargo and Passengers, for Veeraval, Poorbunder and Cutch Mandvee, on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Last Shipping day the 14th November.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandvee, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED), will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, to Surat, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 6th November 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, to-morrow FRIDAY the 13th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine fast sailing Steam-ship VIOLA, Captain G. THOMSON, will positively sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

For Passage or Freight of opium, etc., etc. Apply to

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.

Bombay, 9th November 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of a Cargo of Timber per *Agenoria*, Captain JOHNSON, from Maulmein, are hereby called upon to pay freight on the same, to present Bills of Lading with delivery order for countersignature at our Office, and to SEND OFF BOATS for the Cargo without delay, failing which, the Captain will commence landing the same at the risk and expense of the concerned, on the morning of the 12th instant.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Agenoria*.

Bombay, 11th November 1863.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates,

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th „ „ 500 „ do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

12th September 1863.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES 250 PER SHARE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ASSOCIATION are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 20th November 1863, after which date, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over due Calls, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office, No. 32, Medow Street, Bombay, 29th October 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

S K H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of rupees 5-0 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 20 per Share on or before 24th November, making both into the Bombay, Baroda, Central India Railway Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within the said time, will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
CURSETJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. SIKEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS will receive tenders up to noon of WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, Sealed Tenders for the Supply of 500 BOLTS OF CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in equal proportions.

The Tender should specify the price of Canvas per yard, and a sample of the article should be forwarded to the Company's Storekeeper, Byculla.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. A. BARNETT, Assistant Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE following alterations of Trains will take place on and after TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and until further Notice —

DOWN TRAINS.

The Train leaving Bombay for Nassick at 8-0 A.M. will arrive at Kussara at 12-25 Noon instead of 12-50 Noon, and at Nassick at 7-37 P.M. instead of 7-20 P.M.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Poona at 9-0 A.M. will leave Bombay at 8-30 A.M., Khandalla at 9-20 P.M., arriving at Poona at 5-40 P.M. instead of 7-20 P.M.

The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay to Poona will leave Khandalla at 8-45 P.M. instead of 8-55 P.M.; and arrive at Poona at 10-50 P.M. instead of 11-12 P.M.

The 9-0 P.M. Train from Bombay to Sholapoor, will leave Khandalla at 9-45 P.M. instead of 9-40 A.M., arrive at Poona at 6-20 A.M. instead of 7-0 A.M., and at Sholapoor at 3-45 P.M. instead of 4-20 P.M.

The 9-0 P.M. Train from Bombay working over the North Eastern Line will start from Egutpoora at 6-0 A.M. instead of 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Mulkapoor at 6-50 P.M. instead of 8-8 P.M.

UP TRAINS.

The Train now leaving Poona at 8-40 A.M. and Campoolee at 2 P.M. and arriving in Bombay at 6-5 P.M. will leave Poona at the same time as at present, but will start from Campoolee at 1-30 P.M. and arrive in Bombay at 5-40 P.M.

This alteration will enable Passengers from Poona or Matheran by the afternoon Up Train from Campoolee to catch the Down Evening Mahim Train at Byculla.

The Train now leaving Sholapoor at 11-45 A.M., and arriving at Poona at 7-30 P.M., and at Bombay at 7-4 A.M., the next morning, will start from Sholapoor at 1-45 P.M., arrive at Poona at 9-30 P.M., and at Bombay at the same time as at present.

The Train now leaving Mulkapoor at 9-0 A.M., Kussara at 4-15 A.M. the next day, and arriving in Bombay at 9-35 A.M., will leave Mulkapoor at 7-50 A.M., Kussara at 2 20 A.M. the next day, and arrive in Bombay at 9-35 A.M. This Train will reach Callian in time to catch the Up Campoolee Morning Train there, which arrives at Bombay at 7-4 A.M.

The Train now leaving Nassick at 8-5 A.M., Kussara at 2-0 P.M., and arriving at Bombay at 6-35 P.M., will leave Nassick at 7-45 A.M., Kussara at 1-30 P.M., reach Callian before the 2-30 P.M. Down Train from Bombay, and arrive in Bombay at 6-5 P.M.

By this arrangement, Passengers from the North Eastern Line for the South Eastern Line can be transferred at Callian and proceed on their journey without detention.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 7th Nov., 1863.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—SEALED APPLICATIONS addressed

to the Directors and enclosing Certificates of fitness for the situation of Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the above Company will be received in this Office, until SATURDAY the 14th November instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Secretary.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Mercose & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shrikrushna & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

STAMP ENGRAVING.

HAND STAMPS of Brass for ENDORSEMENTS, ACCEPTANCES &c. engraved to order; also Seals, Door-plates, Sepoy's Belts, &c. at a REDUCED MODERATE charge.

23, Apollo Street. S. D'ESPERANCE.

SIGNORI P. GUERREIRI ET GIOVANONI.

IMPORTERS OF MARBLE ALABASTER AND AGATE WORKS OF ART, &c. &c., TO INDIA.

BEG to inform the public of Bombay, that they will open AN EXHIBITION on MONDAY, the 16th November, at No. 5, Forbes Street, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Auction Rooms.

They have selected a Collection of most beautiful ITALIAN ORNAMENTS in MARBLE, ALABASTER, and AGATE, such as,

Fruits, Baskets, Raphael Lions, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Dogs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Several most beautiful Figures and Groups, with a variety of other things too difficult to enumerate.

Bombay, 6th November 1863.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,

AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do. do. Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 195 to Rs. 210 per 100 Dollars; Pounds into Rupees at do. do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling as ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas.
Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two Rupees.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 R.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco; Russia and Basil Leather. (Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS FOR SALE:—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PRESTONPAN'S BEER.—A fresh Consignment has just been received ex "*City of Shanghae*," and is now for sale at our Godowns.

Price Rs. 5½ per Dozen Quarts.
Bombay, 5th Nov. 1863. MACNEE & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

S. P. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACRON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

		Rs. As.
Sparkling HOUK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do.	do.	„ 30
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account.

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0 per dozen
Ditto in Pints	11	8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	16	8 „ „
„ Ditto in Pints	9	0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfas Do. in Quarts	12	8 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Kampart Row

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs.	33 per dozen.
Lancee Medoc	14	„
St. Julien Medoc	12	„
St. Estephe	12	„
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	„
SHERRY—Ritchie's, celebrated Pale Sherry	12	„
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	„

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Perseverance, Hilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vines.
Whitbread & Co.'s EXTRA Stout in Quarts.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have instructions to submit for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, proximo, at the Godowns of Messrs. Leggatt and Co., in Rampart Row the undermentioned Stock of Wines and Spirits, belonging to Messrs. Gledstanes Coningham and Co., London.

The Wines have been lately imported, and are in perfect order and good condition.

This will afford a favorable opportunity to Regimental Messes and Clubs desirous of replenishing their Stock.

List of Wines and Spirits to be sold:—

No. 3.—Sherry, white seal.
„ Port, black seal.
„ 2.—Brandy, superior.
Champagne.
Moselle, Sparkling, and Still.
No. 2.—Claret, yellow seal.
„ 3.—Claret, blue.
Sauterne.
Tent Wine.
Geneva.
Old Tom.
Gin.

Bombay, 31st October 1863.

Banks.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ..... 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits subject to

1	month's notice per annum.	4	do.
3	do.	do.	5 do.
6	do.	do.	6 do.
12	do.	do.	7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BARAJEE & Co.,
2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863. Manager.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H.M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
FOURTH EDITION.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this *new edition (only)* for sale at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—*For Cash only.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs. As.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3 0
Cape of Good Hope	2 0
Suez Bay	2 0
Manilla Bay	1 0
Maulmain River	2 0
Zanzibar	2 0
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To Clyde		
To Hull		
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Gingelly mixed (Black	" 38 to 39
and White)	" 38 to 39
Niger	" 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM.
Nov. 11	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Cochin 4 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 11	Hamoody	Nacoda	Cooria Mooria.
	Corings (s)	Coombe	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
	Salsette	Dawson	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj* from Cochin.—Colonel Munby; Captain Maxwell; Captain Grusiwary; Revd. Grotman; Mr. Jayne; Captain and Mrs. Malcholm; Mr. Lacy; Mr Burns; Mr. Wickham; Mr. Morris; Mr. M'Cartney; Mr. T. Souter; Mr. Maxwell; one gentleman and two ladies; and one hundred and thirteen deck.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolnar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced coaling."]

FOR LONDON.

793 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co (c. l. Nov. 6)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 16)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 24)
1905 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1101 Camperdown, Hounsom—R. Scovell and Co (c. l. Oct. 22
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1459 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co.
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6
889 Clyde, Woodman—R. Bates & Co.
899 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Oct. 11)
1091 Elphinstone Grealey—P. H. rounjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Eurocly don, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
929 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co (c. l. Nov. 3)
1263 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.
1328 Hahnemann, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3.
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l Oc. 14)
953 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co.
1345 Inkerman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchisaa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1194 James Smith, Feirouz—Daly Sorabjee & Co.
792 Jayanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov 4)
994 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. (c. l. Nov. 3
853 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brother & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2
873 Mahrata, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Trs.—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Oc. 14)
814 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Oc. 14)
1059 Oriental, J. Baird—Cursetjee Jam etjee (c. l. Sep. 21)
619 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oc. 19
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26
1305 Sir John Mantzeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes—Blackwell & Co (c. l. O t. 14
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co (c. l. Sept. 26

FOR HAVRE.

435 Duc de Malacoff, Bourdiat—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
411 Maupertius, Leborgne—Jules Sigfried & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Oc. 20.)
345 Robertson, James—Scanlouse & Co.
273 Roxane (c. l. Oct. 14)

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284 Parsee, Burke. (c l. Oct. 3)

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FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. S. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)

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NOT FIXED.

84 Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
307 Artemisa, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Arratoon Apcar (s). Smith.
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227 Bombay (s).—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
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Bohar (s), Dundas.
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dudley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Euphemus, Profumo.
938 Faiz Allum, Sheikh.
281 Fatte Mubarack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
894 Futtahool Aziz, Monte.
Fuithy Allum.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
3209 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
560 Govanni Azzopardi, Hugon.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Culver—T. I. S. N. Co.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
Kurrachee (s) Cottier.
39 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
Maharaj (s), Kidder.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
304 Peri, Nacoda.
Penang, Blackmore—S. N. & Co.
Pioneer, Woolley, S. N. & Co.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Satellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.
806 Shen Shah, Gillam.
684 Voila, Thompson.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1366 China, Jeddo, Curling.
1496 Malta G. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.
541 Nepaul, (s) Curling.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
397 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

590 Anna Henderson, Kinslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

395 Briarley, Russell,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones.
738 Akbar, Fizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes. Aug. 1
Chimera, Mott.
336 F. Bazil, Laws.
467 Fanny, Chase.
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws. July 28
1459 Herefordshire, Walker.
Mudge, Stewart.
672 Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
357 Telegraph, Jones.

FROM LIVERPOOL. Aug. 7

461 Richard Cobden, Randall.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

811 Alipore—Fleming & Co.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—November 5, Ship *Alambaugh*, Captain W. J. Dale, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 11.

Stanley, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join from England.
Steer, Ensign C. D. 33rd Regiment, to join, from England.
Westropp, Major R. M. Poona Horse, to join, from England.
McMurdo, Lieut. C. E., 79th Highlander, to join, from England.
Macartney, Lieutenant M., Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Caravar.
Maunsell, Captain, Royal Engineers, for Caswar, from England.
Baigrie, Captain, Royal Staff, to join, from England.
Godwin, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, to join, from Settara.
Waddington, Captain H. F., Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Greenway, Captain J., late 50th Regiment, to join, from Madras.
Chamber, Captain, 36th Regiment, proceeding to Bengal, from Madras.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 11.

Heated, Lieutenant E., 109th Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 9th Nov 1863

The undermentioned officer and Non-Commissioned Officer have passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee Language:—

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Pope H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders.
Barrack Serjeant J. Walsh.

The following medical arraagements are ordered:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon Drew will proceed to Bombay on the 13 h instant for the purpose of taking medical charge of the Detachment 103rd Regt proceeding by Rail on or about the 15th as far as Julgaum and will return to Poona immediately on completion of this duty at the public expense.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 11TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Corporal Rumsy and Bombardier H. Rampling, Royal Artillery, arrived at the Presidency en rout to Neemuch, are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment for the day, and will be sent to Khandalla, by this evening train.

2. The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, will be sent to the General Depot, by to-morrow evening train:—

Her Majesty's 44th Regiment.—Corporal McMauses, wife and five children; Private M. Reilly.

3. Serjeant E. Bennett, P. W. Depot, arrived at the Presidency for change of air is attached to the Colaba Sanitarium.

The European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows will assemble on Friday next the 13th instant at 11 A.M., at the Mess Room 103rd Regiment Colaba, for the trial of Gunner John Frederick Robinson Royal Artillery attached to the General Depot, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.—Lieut. Col. Carmichael C. B. 103rd Regt.

Members.—Captain Barnes 18th Regiment N. I.—Captain De Vitre 103rd Regiment, two Subaltern 103rd Regt. one Subaltern 18th Regiment N. I., one Subaltern 21st Regiment N. I.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

The Commandant General Depot will be pleased to send down the prosecutor witnesses and prisoner from Khandalla, the latter to be attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment.

5. A Committee composed as follows will assemble on Friday next the 13th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Grand Arcade to investigate the claims of the heirs of the late store Lascar Luximon Soorka and Crustna Tribuckjee to pension, agreeably to Articles 545 and 546, Section XLI. of No. 2 appendix to Jameson's Code.

President.—Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment.

Members.—Captain Weir, 103rd Regiment, and Lieutenant, Davies, 19th Regiment N. I.

6. The Invalids of the 103rd Grenadier Regiment, arrived at the Presidency, are attached to the 21st Regiment N. I., until further orders.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Manickpoor, on the 6th November, the wife of Barry D. Hewetson, Esq., C. E., B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a daughter still-born.

At My mersingh, on the 23rd October, the wife of W. H Henderson, Esq., Civil service, of a daughter.

At Mazere factory, Sassseram, on the 27th October, the wife of J. F. D'Cruz, Esq., of a son.

At Monghyr, on the 29th October, the wife of A. H. Bull, of a daughter.

At Kidderpore, on the 2nd November, the wife of Charles Frederick Pittar, Esq., of a son.

At 22, Theatre Road, on the 31st October, the wife of Capt. R. Murray, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE

At St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, on the 1st November, by the Revd. F. Mayne, Albert D'Phelps, 43rd Regiment M. N. I., to Ellen, youngest daughter of J. Hutin, Esq., Stanley St., London, S. W.

DEATHS.

At Manickpoor, on the 8th November, after a short illness, Jane, the beloved wife of Barry D. Hewetson, Esq., C. E., B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 23 years.

At Chandernagore, on the 28th October, Louise Marie, the wife of Capt. T. R. Gordon.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th October, Edwin Mackintosh, Esq., aged 32 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Mabel, daughter of Stewart and Catherine Douglas, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Letters to the Editor.

DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SIR,—I am afraid I must trouble you again about the Post Office. I have heard more than one complaint during the last month or two about the delay that occurs in the delivery of the letters after the arrival of the English Mail.

I can account for it yesterday at all events. The steamer was signalled at 1-15 P.M., and anchored at 2-30. At a little after 4 P.M., I saw the last load of passengers arrive at the Apollo Bunder with the Pilot, in his boat, and a few minutes after, a cotton boat which had been beating up from the *Ledda* against wind and tide, without even the aid of a pair of oars, slowly floated up to the bunder stairs with the English Mail or at least a very large portion of them on board. The boxes were not taken away from the bunder until near 5, and the letters were not delivered at Byculla until 9 P.M., just 6½ hours after the steamer anchored.

I don't know whose business it is to land the Mails, but certainly better arrangements than these are desirable. There are several tug steamers lying in the harbour whose services could doubtless be obtained, but landing the Mails in a cotton boat against wind and tide is undoubtedly *not* the most expeditious way, I am dear Sir, your faithfully,

11th Nov. 1863. BYCULLA CLUB.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette* will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mail for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, and Calcutta, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 11 o'clock A.M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month i. e. from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR—NOV.—1863.

First Quarter ...Wednesday 18d. 12h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon .....Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	12	Daybreak at 4h.50m.	6 6	5 21	11 26	11 45
Fri.	13	Britius, Bp.	6 7	5 21	0 4	0 25
Sat.	14	Twilight ends at 6h. [Trinity. 30m.	6 7	5 21	0 44	1 6
Sun.	15	24th Sunday after	6 8	5 20	1 28	1 51
Mon.	16	Venus rises at 2.41.	6 6	5 20	2 14	2 39
Tues	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 21	3 6	3 35
Wed.	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	4 5	4 37

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 12th.—John Baxter born, 1605.—Montreal taken by the Provincials in American War of Independance, 1775.

Friday 13th.—Battle of Deig, 1804.—Battle of Kirkee, 1817.—Fortress of Khelat taken by the English, 1839.

Saturday 14th.—Great Earthquake in England, 1318.

Sunday 15th.—First regulated Parliament assembled at Oxford, 1213.—Minorca taken by the English, 1708.

Monday 16th.—Rubens born, 1577.—Battle of Poona, 1817.

Tuesday 17th.—Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow, by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.

Wednesday 18th.—Certez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Breach taken by storm, 1772.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 4
AGRA	Nov. 3	LAHORE	Oct. 31
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 29	LONDON	Oct 19
ASPINWALLA	Oct. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 6
BANGALORE	Nov. 6	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Nov. 3	MEERUT	Nov. 3
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Nov. 4
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Oct. 26
DELHI	Nov. 5	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 25	SUEZ	Oct. 29
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 24

THE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

THE Mail from Bombay of the 29th September left Alexandria at 10 A.M. on the 13th October reached Marseilles on the 19th and was delivered in London the 21st October.

WE are concerned to hear that authentic intelligence has been received in Bombay of the Governor General being dangerously ill at Dharmsala on the 6th instant, and that a telegram from Lahore dated the 10th holds out but slight hope of his recovery.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 19*th October*.

THE fall of the leaf this year comes laden to us with its sad significant moral, *memento mori*. Since I last wrote to you, some of our most venerable names have passed away. The veteran orator Lyndhurst, the philosophic archbishop of Dublin, the gifted old woman who thirty years ago set all America in a flame by her "America and the Americans," the philanthrophic millionaire who gave the English nation the only gallery it possesses of its own modern artists, have quietly passed away. These were lives however full and ripe, each of which in its different way had accomplished the complete toll of its work. But France has lost a man in the full prime of his intellect, and at the very crisis of his labours, to whom there is no heir apparent. In the French Empire at the present moment, there was no person so important, except the Emperor himself, as M. Billault. There is no Marshal, whose fall would cause such a void. The two new Dukes of Civil State, even their Graces de Morny, and de Persigny, might have been better spared.

When M. de Montalembert commenced his address at the Congress of Malines a month ago, he had to apologize to his hearers for not being able to speak it *viva voce*. He held it already printed in his hand. Eleven years of enforced silence in public life had, he pleaded, destroyed in him the talent of the tribune. He could only read to the free Belgians as he read to the French academy. M. de Montalembert's apology for his own infirmity contained in its way the measure of M. Billault's capacity. Ten years of autocratic Imperialism had either stifled or alienated all the great oratorical talents of the country, when the Emperor determined three years ago to recur gradually and tentatively to a Parliamentary system. When he did so, he found that the most trusted Ministers of his previous policy did not possess the gift of public speech. It did not reside in such men as Pelissier or Persigny. Then there were suddenly developed in the corps Ligislatif a troop of young speakers some of them Catholic such as Keller and Lemercier, some Republican such as Favre and Olivier, who threatened to win easy triumphs in debate over the host of prefects, retired diplomatists, and generals on half-pay, who formed the Government majority. In the Senate, a still more singular phenomenon appeared. Prince Napoleon began to show a positive genius for oratory—and for a species of oratory, which in its rapid roll, and its kindling passion, as well as its apt and vigorous language more resembled the eloquence of Mirabeau than of any other French speaker and then the Prince Napoleon spoke with the authority of a Prince who stood on the steps of the throne. In the new Ministry of December 1860, you may remember there were three *Ministres sans portfeuille* nominated. Of these M. Baroche was the first, M. Magne the second, and M. Billault the third. M. Magne disappeared early in these debates, fairly unheard and trampled over in the *melee*. Dragged away and stuffed into some admiaistrative department, he has never been heard of as "talking Minister" since. M. Baroche held his ground somewhat better for a time, but last session he too was put *hors de combat* and sent to hospital in an active Ministry. M. Billault's powers from the first instant developed to an incredibly high degree the talents of that anomalous position, the *Ministre sans portfeuille*. It is, I take it, a very signal talent to be able to rise and defend against all comers all the measures of all the departments of any Government—but especially of such a Government as the French against such a complicated opposition as a French Chamber presents. But whatever the occasion was, M. Billault's powers rose to it. Critics say he was not a great orator. Perhaps in the French sense of high oratory, he was not. He wanted that passionate and epigrammatic tirade, which pleases a French audience so well. But he was undoubtedly one of the greatest masters of debate that ever was produced in that country. While yet a young man, he had been Thiers' Under-secretary, and had been nicknamed M. Guizot's hatchet. And there was authority therefore as well as inborn power in the swing of his arm, when he smote young partisans like Keller and Jules Favre. Against Prince Napoleon, and against Walewski, who was at the moment his Premier, he showed that he dared hold his ground, and even administered to them a dignified rebuke in the Polish debate of the Senate last spring. But how would it fare with him in the new Parliament? How would he have met the keen eyes of his old master Thiers, blazing under those craggy brows, which cover a brain so skilled, so subtle, and so active? How would he, the hireling of every charge, have stood before the noble loyalty of Berryer's character, and tempted the terrible wrath of his invective? What unknown talents may not lurk in that strongly recruited opposition? What difficult questions lay before them! Take only Poland—a case where France has been openly insulted, and yet is not ashamed to shrink from arms, take only Persigny's interference with the elections, debated in Paris by the members for Paris itself, every one of them elected in spite of every effort the Government could make. Such was the position which invited M. Billault, when he went down to his native Brittany, and quietly died on the day the Emperor was expecting him back to Paris. There has been a public funeral—and His Majesty had made it known that out of respect to the departed statesman, his successor would not be nominated until he had been laid in the grave. We await the name in this evening's *Moniteur*. It is easy to nominate his successor—but who shall replace his talent? For my part, I do not think it would be taking an exaggerated measure of the loss which M. Billault is to the Imperial system at this moment to say that his death may greatly increase the motives determining the Emperor's mind towards war. Of all his ministers, M. Billault was perhaps the one personally most opposed to the idea of war with Russia. But apart from this, the death of the one Minister who could have given his government a strong Parliamentary representation, is in itself a temptation to that Policy, which would make the Corps Ligislatif on the banks of the Seine a secondary consideration to the Grand Army on the banks of the Vistula, in the eyes of every Frenchman. So may the Belial of Imperialism give place to Moloch.

Lord Lyndhurst, who on the same day was committed without any state whatever to his grave in Highgate Churchyard, leaves the moral of a very different life behind him. It was a career, which in the most perfect manner exemplified the freedom and the fecundity of the English political system. Born in Boston in the colony of Massachussetts of Irish refugee parents before the Declaration of Independence was conceived, he lived to lead the Tory aristocracy of England in its most desperate opposition even to moderate measures of Parliamentary Reform—he lived to stigmatize the Irish nation as "aliens in blood, in laws, and in religion"—he lived to see the United States grow in the course of his life-time to a greatness of population, territory, and wealth only second to its mother-country, and then split asunder in a Civil War the like of which for ferocity and bloodshed was never known in any nation ancient or modern before. Thrice Lord Chancellor of England, he was once within grasp of even the highest authority of Premier. The interesting memoir which you will find in the *Times*, and which, it is said, owes some of its data to Mr. Disraeli, exposes the plan at one time formed of deposing Sir Robert Peel from the head of the Tories, and substituting Earl Copley in his stead. Already it seems his Private Secretary felt confident in his own capacity to lead the gentry of England—for of the twelve seats in the Commons, which, were to have been devoted to a new Tory party of "all the Talents" Mr. Disraeli was to have had the first. I heard Lord Lyndhurst make his last great speech three years ago on the question whether the Lords had the right to reject the Bill for the Repeal of the Paper Duties. It was on his eighty-eighth birth-day; and he looked rather older than his age. The House was crowded; and as he was borne to his place, leaning feebly on two Peers, the effect was very great. The House evidently felt itself in the hour of a great constitutional crisis. There was something beyond the mere tactics of party involved. His party follow Lord Derby with implicit confidence, where it is a question of politics or of policy—yet there was an uneasy suspicion that here he was urging the House to exercise a power, which, it was not certain that the Lords had ever exercised before, in opposition to the great prerogative of the Commons. Lord Lyndhurst spoke with the authority of Nestor; and he spoke with the skill of Ulysses. As he began there was some feebleness in the figure, some shakiness in the voice, some inconsequence in the sentences—yet after the first five minutes, one felt again the force of that pellucid logic and reserved energy, and the even but impressive emphasis with which he sent each sentence gathering force among the convictions of his audience. Long before he had done, there could be no doubt as to the decision of the Lords—and I have little doubt that his speech added some score votes to the majority.

Archbishop Whateley had been long suffering from gangrene in the leg, and his death was a merciful release from a state of intense suffering. It may be doubted whether, apart from the vigorous eccentricity of his character, in which there were points that somewhat reminded the Irish of Dean Swift, he would ever have filled the same space in the public eye that he did. His Logic is lauded by eminent critics as likely to be the standard work its kind in the English language. But best and second-best, who would compare the book with Mr. Mill's? Who would compare his studies of Political Economy with Mr. Mill's? His place in the Church let Churchmen decide. Certainly it was never exactly understood either at Oxford or in Dublin. Ultimately he was regarded with a sincere respect by all classes in Ireland. But for the first five or six years of his residence at Dublin, his personal intimacy with the Roman Catholic Archbishop Doctor Murray much scandalised the Irish Low Churchmen. At the same time, they never suspected him of a tractarian tendency, on the contrary! the prevailing tendency of his views was supposed to be Socinian—or at all event indifferent. It is told as a characteristic anecdote of his earlier diocesan method, that on one occasion preaching the annual Charity sermon at the Chapel of a Dublin Asylum, he took for his subject certain attacks on the Christian Religion, which happened to be in fashion at the time, and stated all the objections capable of being urged from this particular point of view with remarkable force, and ingenuity; and at such length that in doing so, he exhausted the time appointed for the Sermon. Whereupon winding up somewhat abruptly, he said that of course the answer to all their doubts and difficulties was manifest enough, but, although superfluous, he would nevertheless, when he addressed them again that time twelvemonth, venture to apply himself thereunto.

Dear old widow Barnaby had tired to exult in the fame of her son and her nephew, and to survive even the memory of her own power. She lately advised a visitor at Florence to read "the Barnaby's in America" a very clever book, she said, which she had looked over with much interest, hearing people talk so much about battles in America. Mr. Sheepshanks' demise has attracted little more attention, though his splendid gift to the nation is without a parallel in modern times.

London begins to feel vaguely the commencement of another political year's activities. Several of the Ministers have returned to town, and our Cabinet Council has been held. The chief topic under debate, I believe, was the question of notice to be given to Russia that the Three

It is given out that a letter from Mr. Cook, the Commissioner of Peshawar, requesting the Ameer to be at the that place, when the Governor General arrives there, has been received, and that the Ameer has sent a reply through Ghoolam Hussan Khan, Mooltanee, saying that in consequence of his being unwell he would be happy to send Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to Peshawur.

The above news is merely reported in the Durbar, if true, it will be communicated in the next."—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 5.*

Our readers are much indebted to the husband of "dearest Heloise" for the following account of the operations on the frontier:—

Eusofzai Field Force, October 1863.

Dearest Heloise!

You will doubtless be all in anxiety to hear of your fond husband.

The day we left Rustoom in Ismailzai, the campaign fairly commenced; Colonel Wylde, an old experienced officer in this mountain warfare led the way with his corps of Guides, and 1st Punjaub Infantry under Major Keyes; after halting about an hour near the village of Soorkhawai at the mouth of the pass, Colonel Wylde proceeded together with the Deputy Commissioner to feel the way. The prospect was not encouraging, for the road lay up a water course, in which were huge masses of rock, and clear running water, the hills high-towering on either side, and covered with brushwood and trees. The advance column had not proceeded far before it was greeted by a couple of shots, which necessitated crowning the heights on either side, with flanking parties of Guide infantry; while the 1st or Coke's regiment advanced up the water course. The way being thus led, the main body of the force under Colonel Hope of H. M.'s 71st. followed. It is a gentle ascent the entire way, which is without a single village. About seven miles feom Soorkhawair. brought us to the crest of the pass of Umbeyla—perhaps the most difficult every attempted by a large force which though marching lighter than any army with two European regiments has ever marched before—was nevertheless hampered by an interminable line of baggage; indeed save that perhaps Government wished to give H. M.'s 71st and 101st a trip in the hills, one almost wonders Europeans were sent on this kind of warfare, however the crest of the pass having been reached, we halted a day, and then Colonel Probyn, with his regiment, the Sappers, and Captain Hawes with the Guide Cavalry under command of Colonel Taylor, Engineers, were sent on to reconnoitre the district of Chumla, which lies on the opposite side of the Pass. It is a fairly cultivated valley, extremely picturesque, entirely surrounded by mountain ranges. To our left when facing it from the Pass, is the ridge separating it from Buneyr, to the right is the ridge on which staods the Umbeyla—Mulkah. It is several miles in breadth, and contains four large villages, Kogah, Soorah, Koorias and Cherorai. At the extremity opposite our position is the river Indus.

The reconnoitring force leaving the entire body of troops in the Pass—which widened to the extent of a few hundred yards at the crest, and was once cultivated in patches, one above the other on the sloping mountain sides—descended, as I have mentioned, into Chumla; and soon perceived, a large body of hostile men assembled near the village of Umbeyla just hard by which, is the only pass into the territory of Buneyr. Colonels Probyn and Taylor, R. E., pushed on some ten miles through the valley as far indeed as Kooria. The people everywhere were civil, and friendly, promising their obedience in all things; but the Buneyrees whose friendship was not even doubted by the civil authorities considered the Pass into their country near the Gurroo mountain was threatened, and so assembled in great force, some say two thousand men. The number was probably short of this, but such as it was, it consisted of the army of Buneyr, assembled to do battle: part of this hostile array was visible on the mountain side, and part occupieda small village, Umbezla, the pricipal features of which were flat roofed houses, and a temple le with corn stacks and fields of curby adjoining.

This then was the enemy's position, lying to the right of the track by which the reconnoitring party must return. As it was evening and dusk, it was not possible to dislodge the enemy with cavalry, but many came out yelling shouts of defiance. The Guide Cavalry and Sikhs of Colonel Probyn's regiment could not be restrained: and charged all those who had been rash enough to leave the cover of the village. Hand to hand conflicts ensued, several of the enemy fell; unfortunately a dog could not be passed in the charge, at which two of the horse fell, and went over to the enemy of these one belonged to the Adjutant of the Sikh regiment. Several of the Sikhs had their horses wounded, and one of the men received a smart sabre cut on his head.

This affair occurring close beneath the Pass, the 20th Punjaub Infantry and Muzbees came down, and kept the enemy at bay, until all our force had again reentered thePass. It was by this time dark, excepting the moon's dim light, and the Buneyrees pluckily followed our troops up to the crest, and continued to fight until three o'clock the morning following. Of course both sides of the Pass were lined with infantry pickets, about half way up the heights; nobody slept, and few got any thing in the way of food clothes the baggage could not be brought up the narrow way; and for some days following, provisions fetched exaggerated prices. Flour sold at a rupee per seer, and bread at several rupees per loaf. The night was cold, but there was no want of excitement in the breast work of Commissariat Stores was thrown across the narrow part of the pass in our front, and defended by guns, and infantry, the Staff too, assembled there. The pluk of the enemy excited our admiration, he advanced straight up to our breastwork, one gallant fellow leapt over, and wounded Lieutenant Brown of the Engineers in the arm; others crept stealthily into camp, cutting down any one they met; but where ever a matchlock flash was visible in the faint light, a shower of our bullets sped, and must have given the mountain soldiers small chance of escape. The enemy took advantage of the bright spark of our portfires, even as we did of the flashes from their matchlocks; and while the General and Staff were standing by the portfire of one of the Hazara guns, a waif shot came, and struck poor Gillies through the heart. He raised his hand to his chest, and fell dead—died as an artilleryman should, among his guns, which now and again poured grape down the pass, while our pickets were engaged on the heights.

About three o'clock the enemy fearing daylight, ceased to molest us. We had several natives wounded. The European infantry fell in, were not engaged. The officer's boy was sent to Murdan, or Nowshera, for burial.

It is a most unfortunate feature, our having involved ourselves in a broil with a tribe which musters six thousand men, capable of bearing arms; and a tribe moreover with which we had never quarrelled before. It would seem—and with some excuse, dear Heloise, that they took offece at our attempting to force a Pass, close to the gateway of their territory, without first asking their permission; perhaps they dreaded so formidable an animal as the British lion, prowling about their mountain fastnesses; but had we sent to ask their leave to march this way, the plan of the campaign would at once have been revealed. The plan of the campaign was excellent, could it have been carried out: as it would have brought our force completely through the Umbeyla Pass, into the valley of Chamla, *in rear of the Hindoostanees* in one twenty four hour march! But the Pass proved a hundred-fold more difficult, and five times as long, as it was said to be: in many places only one man or beast could pass, and it occupied *four days*, before all the baggage could be got up; during this time both men and officers were obliged to rough it considerably, and moreover bear the pangs of hunger. The water is an open stream running down the entire or gully of the Pass, in this all the beasts drink, and from it comes all the camp water; it is getting more dirty, and undrinkable hourly, fouled as it is by the number of troops: and their followers. Of wood and hill grass for the mules, and horses, there is no lack. The whole body of officers are immensely worked, having to climb some thousand feet of mountain side daily; but as yet none have sickened. Our first day's fight cost the enemy about thrity killed; some Buneyrees were permitted to comp into camp on the morning after the fight, in order to carry off their dead; they acknowledged to having lost four men of considerable note among them. A prisoner of the Swat tribe was found in camp, so that is just possible that very numerous people may even now be holding councils of war—their Palmerston may have issued the fiat that shall keep a British Force on the Northern Frontier Trans-Indus for several months to come. Government is not ignorant of the crisis. The Goorkhas from Peshawur, and 23rd Muzbees from Labore are ordered up sharp. The Buneyress have invited the Hindoostance band from Mulkah, and it is said many have come;—Mulkah is not more than ten miles distant from where our cavalry reached on the day of the 20th instant; but the ascent to their stronghold is laborious, and not to be attempted in one march but long ere the force reaches Mulkah, the place will probably be vacated Had General Chamberlain succeeded in his original plan of reaching Koorir the first days march from Rustoom, he would have effected a junction with Colonel Bright's column at Derbund, near Umb, and the mountain range of Mahabun, would have been surrounded. As it is, the entire force is yet in the Pass, fighting almost constantly and will have to continue so until a fortnight's provisions shall have reached. Then, and not until then, could the force leave the Pass, as it would be instantly seized by the enemy. Certainly not less than than three strong infantry regiments could hold it even if assisted by mountain trains. It will thus be seen, that the very size of the force, together with its baggage, prevented the rapid march through the Pass of Umbeyla which was necessary to the success anticipated viz—that of destroying Mulkah and the fanatics with a two days supply of provisions. We have been wedged in here now a week, the advanced pickets constantly engaged; to go into the valley of Chumlabeneath us would be to have our rear cut off at once; to retreat., would be what Britons never do.

Oh the night of the 23rd, a grand, and fanatical litush through that camp was expected; though did not come off, but during the day the Cokeke-pultun, (1st P. L) was engaged, and slew about twenty men in a charge. The mountain train excites general admiration; by the facile way it is taken from the mules, and worked; the enemy particularly objects to it. All our sick and wounded are immediately sent to the rear. A camp is formed at Nowakilla for their reception under the protection of a Wing of H.'s 51st Light Infantry; on the 25th and 26th all baggage animals were sent back, for the supplies necessary to our going on; and with them all spare servants, Regimental bazaars, dogs, bet pigeons, and the like. Officers who had taken spare shirts and socks sent them back. The 101st tough discarded their tents, merely asking for their ration of flour and meat: they dont know what sickness means in their camp; but the 71st Highlanders, go back in convoys almost daily the valley fever clings to them even beneath the fir trees, which grow all about us; but here is decided camp odour growing also, and will attain a maximum soon if we cannot get out of this Pass.

In addition to the constant interchange of shots, small fanatical rushes, attacks on our grass cutters, and the like, we had a grand fight on Monday the 26th. About fifteen hundred of the Swat tribe, (which it seems has also caught the infection) came down to join the Buneyrwars, and assisted by the Hindoostanees from Mulkah, the whole force attacked our left upper pickets, and afterwards our front. A regular engagement followed, the enemy was repulsed, though he fought most gallantly, and covered the mountain side as far as the Gorco mountain, with his dead, and wounded, which were being carried away all the following day. The 20th Punjabees, and Frontier Infantry Corps, were hotly engaged, and their casualties heavy. A Lieutenant of the former Corps—Richmond, a man beloved by all who knew him, was shot through the head, and died the day following; Major Brownlow lost his senior active officer, and several men, in addition to poor Richmond. Clifford an excellent soldier, the Adjutant of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry, and a Volunteer with the 3rd Punjaub Infantry, was killed, together with some native officers, and men. In all, our casualties were eighty killed and wounded. The mountain trains, and Enfields of H. M.'s 71st, and 101st, did wondrous execution. Butler with his picked sharp-shooters a marvel; fancy one of these latter, dear Heloise, picking off nine of the enemy, to his own bag! which speaks a volume in favour of the attention which is now concentrating itself on musketry, and its branches. Two thousand Enfield bullets are said to have been expended by our sharp shooting party alone. drake of of the Muzbe Sappers, and Barrows of the Artillery and Susvey, were wounded.

Lhis loss on anr side appears heavey, but really is small, considering what punishment was inflicted on the enemy, who is saidto be sadly disheartened, and to have expended all his ammunition, in addition to experiencing a difficulty in keeping up his supply of Iprovisions. This is scarcely wonderful, when it is considerd that though a fertile valley. Buneyr is small, and carriage is required to transport grain for so large an assembly of natives as is now congregated about the Umbeyla Pass.

General Sir Neville Chamberlains has had his powers of generalship tested; to, guard a large camp some miles in length, in the gully of a difficult mountain pass, is ever a difficult task; he will hold this road to his rear, and retufne by it in allprobability; but what his intentions may be, on getting up supplies, must probably dependentirely on instructions from the governing powers; and which instructions may shortly be expected by Telegraph, as the wire has already been laid down to Hoti Murdan.

Though Mulkah, the Hindoostance stronghold, may be evacuated, and destroyed, still the force must go and dismantle the place entirely, it must appear there for the moral effect. What punishment will be inflicted on Buneyr and Swat remains to be seen. To go through these countries ten thousand more troops will be required. The 93rd Highlanders from Peshawar have been summoned; the present are on piket continuously. Only one company of the 20ist has had a night in bed as yet. It takes three hours to climb to the heights on which some of our pickets are posted. Theflights are realy good sots to. Church sereice is interrupten on Sunday last. The 6th Punjab Infantry last seven men killed, and five native officers among the killed and wounded. Eoch picket bilds a breastwork is at once, the moment it reaches its ground; the breastwork is formed of the hugestones which lie about in such abundance; these defences are of the utmost service, as the enemy charges down sword in hand, and totally regardless of life. Our Europeans shoot down fanatics without taking aim, so close do these infatuated creatures, come, and so ready are they to meet death. In the big fight of Monday, our soldlers threw off their haf, and coats, to taunt the enemy, and did so effectually as he came down with tremendous determination. At night and when the enemy come into camp with a rush, no firing is allowed, nothing but sword and bayonet permitted. Every body is worked, and worked hard to. We have captured several standards, and some of the old Pandy colours! The Buneyrees say they were driven to take arms against us by tde Hindoostanees, or their country would be destroyed, this however is a poor excuse. I expect we shall have a tough fight of it yet, as the policy of other tribes is yet doubtful.

We are all healthy and jolly and like the change from inactivity amazingly. The General has ordered no private correspondence to be indulged in, only urgent officials written.

THE LATEST NEWS.

(Globe Oct. 19.)

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The following telegram has been received at Mr. Reuter's Office from the Russian Consul-General in London:—

"Warsaw, Oct. 18.

"This morning the Hotel de Ville was discovered to be on fire in three places simultaneously in the interior of the archive department, parts of which are separated by interior courts.

"No doubt is entertained of this fire being the work of incendiaries.

"All the treasure chests, securities, account books, and valuable objects have been saved."

Berlin, Oct. 19.

Letters received here from Warsaw, dated the 18th inst., state that the Government has ordered civilians to give up all arms and permits for the possession of arms till the next day.

FRANCE.

Madrid, Oct. 18.

The Empress of the French arrived at the Royal Palace at eight o'clock this evening.

An immense crowd assembled at the railway terminus and in the streets through which her Majesty passed, and gave her a cordial reception.

Paris, Oct. 19

M. Rouher has been appointed Minister of State, and M. Rouland President of the Council of State.

A decree has been issued fixing three as the number of Vice Presidents of the Council of State.

The Vice Presidents will exercise in regard to the Senate and Corps Legislatif the powers determined by Article 51 of the Constitution.

MM. Forcade, Laroquette, and Chaix d'Estange have been appointed Vice Presidents of the Council of State, and M. Vintry, Governor of the Bank, honorary Vice President.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Sunday Evening.

There is a sensation statement in circulation to-day to the effect that, in consequence of the Vienna treaties being pronounced at an end from so many grave and authoritative quarters, the Russian Government will proceed to incorporate Poland bodily into the empire of all the other Russias, and so bring to final close this tedious suit in Europe's chancery. It is further asserted that while any recognition of the rebels as belligerents by other oustanding continental Powers will entail rupture of diplomatic intercourse, should Austria also venture on that step instant hostilities will follow, and an armed occupation of Galicia. Already it is known that overtures from Vienna had reached her two Western co-remonstrants as to the extent of guarantee against sudden attack Austria might calculate on under certain contingencies, and it does not appear that the assurances received have been held satisfactory. There is an evident indisposition here, as well as elsewhere, to go security beyond what can be decently avoided, and so long as Achille Fould is responsible for French finance, he will endorse no European or Mexican acceptances. His permanence in office is still on Change the ruling element of riscor fall and it is in vain that the *Moniteur* put forth yesterday the otherwise rather tranquillising schedule of the last nine months' revenue in the matter of indirect taxes compared with the two preceding years for the same period. Thus this part of the public resources showed.

In 1861, 794,000,000f. } for the first nine month[s]
In 1862, 869,000,000f. } respectively;
In 1863, 912,000,000f. }

and in detail, as to the precise branches of income and their relative productiveness, the result is thus classified for the current nine months:—

Registration of land and mortgages.	244,000,000
Tobacco monopoly	167,000,000
Wines and spirits, &c., &c., ...	156,000,000
Customs	147,000,060
Stamps	53,000,000
Post Office	47,000,000
Home-made sugar...	44,000,000
Gunpowder...	9,000,000

These brief intimations are of course so much anticipated on the forthcoming blue book or *Livre Jaune*, now under press for the Deputies, but there is nevertheless a persistent downward tendency in the Money Market, traceable solely to the fear of Fouid's withdrawal.

Hitherto, under Billault's leadership and the established ascendancy of the Emperor's personal views, of which he was the expositor, there was a compact and overwhelming majority always at the disposal of Government; we now learn that besides the declared opposition band of metropolitan representatives with those on Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Havre, there is in process of formation a semi-independent party composed of such spirits as Adolph de Belleyme, Latour des Moulins and other Imperialists who refused to go the whole hog on every occasion, and whose cluck and thin support, unless they know the reason why, cannot be counted on. This fraction of the Legislature is bent on securing concessions long promised by the Sovereign, but hitherto indefinitely postponed. The continued stringency of pressure on the utterance of public opinion and a variety of other admitted grievances they deem no longer defensible, among them Thiers may safely look for substantial auxiliaries.

In the matter of press warnings the Paris journals seize with eagerness on a sample of that system furnished from Berein, where the *Koenisberg Zeitung*, the *Hanauzeitung*, the *Lippstadt Patriot*, and sundry Pomeranian papers, have been pounced on for "undue merriment," in noticing a recent law case, the point at issue being whether there were 12 or 13 Apostles, including Matthias and Barnabas, as well as St. Paul. A farmer held certain meadows under feudal tenure, with right of irrigation from the manorial stream "on each recurrent festival of an apostle." It was his interest to augment the apostolic college, and he raised the question, which was argued forensically, if not technically, but whatever turn it took, it seems this mediæval covenant supplied materials for profane jocularity among writers who are debarred from telling a bit of their mind about the Frankfort Diet, and the due complement of potentates appointed over Fatherland.

Ther is nothing to add at post hour. We have accounts from Southern France that the "fountain" of Vaucluse, as it is called, but which is in fact a river of considerable volume, at its eruption from subterranean reservoirs, has just now assumed far vaster proportions than usual, and has completely over-flooded Petrarch's figtree to the topmost branches. At closing this letter Nadar's gigantic balloon is floating over Paris in company with a rival venture from Hippodrome.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE ON THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Frankfort-on the-Maine, Saturday.

The *Europe*, of to-day publishes the following circular note on the German question, addressed by Count Rechberg to the representatives of Austria abroad, dated Sept. 26:—

To M.——, Minister of H. I. R. Apostolic Majesty at the Court of ——.

The Baron de Werthern has remitted to me, to be forwarded to his Majesty the Emperor, the reply simultaneously addressed by his Majesty the King of Prussia to the Sovereigns who signed the collective not of the 1st inst., together with a despatch from the Minister, president M. Von Bismarck, the latter accompanied by a copy of the report addressed to the King on the 15th of this month, by the Royal Ministry of State.

This report is already known to you by the publicity given to it, and I complete your information upon the state of affairs by forwarding you a copy of the Royal reply and of M. Von Bismarck's despatch.

I made no delay in despatching the above-mentioned documents to his Majesty the emperor, at present at Isch.

The impression they will make upon his Majest I foresee but too clearly. It is with deep regret that the Emperor will learn the declarations of Prussia, and I cannot doubt that this sentiment is shared by all the German Sovereigns and Governments now in possession of the reply of Prussia.

In fact, this reply fully justifies the many apprehensions entertained, that Prussia will not seriously associate herself with the tendencies to reform exhibited by her confederates, but she will endeavour to obstruct the development of the Federal constitution by proposing unacceptable conditions.

According to our convictions, the three prejudicial cardinal points, on the preliminary acception of which the Royal Court of Prussia wishes to make even its resolution to treat upon a reform of the Confederation depend, are not only altogether incompatible with the maintenance of the Federal principle in Germany; but it appears, to us very significant that Prussia opposes the precise opposition of her confederates with general propositions whose vague form and deficiencies do not convey a clear and precise idea. It will be neither a gratifying nor consoling, but by no means difficult task, to point out one by one the deficiencies, as well as the flagrant contradictions, in which the Prussian Ministers have involved themselves in their report of the 15th inst.

I think nevertheless, that the German Government cannot withdraw from this task, after having been formally summoned by the Prussian Government, however extraordinary this proceeding may be, to make a report, addressed to the King by the minister of State, the subject of their deliberations.

The only circumstance whic hwe are able to note with satisfaction is that the King and his Ministers have not thought proper to reitirate, in a direct and express manner, in the face of the German Sovereigns, the reproach contained in a former ministerial report, according to which the dignity and power of Prussia were wounded by the Frankfort propositions.

At present I can have no other intention than to make known to you my first impressions, and consequently to express only and entirely provisional appreciation of the steps which the participators in the Frankfort work of reform will feel themselves induced to take at the present moment.

In my opinion it would be expedient to draw up in a tone of Federal friendship a radical refutation of the Prussian stipulations, and to transmit them to the Cabinet of Berlin by means of identical notes from all the Governments interested in in the Act of Reform, together with the urgent manifestation of a hope that Prussia will not instil upon her unacceptable preliminary conditions, but will consent to treat on the basis of the propositions accepted by the 24 German Governments.

A declaration that it is impossible that these propositions can remain without practical results would be perfectly well placed in the same identical note.

Moreover, it would be expedient to invite some of the Courts, which, while declining to accept the Act of Reform *en bloc*, took part, nevertheless, in the Congress of Princes at Frankfort, notably the Courts of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Saxe-Weimar, to join in this step in so far, at least, as they consider it compatible with their views.

In the meantime these observations will serve as a rule, in your communications and it is needless to add that I wait with the strongest interest your report on the manner in which the Prussian reply is judged. Receive, &c.

Rechberg.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

FRANCE.

Paris Oct. 17.

A perceptible change for the better has taken place in the health of M. Troplang. 3 35 P. M.

The Bourse remains heavy.

Rentes closed at 67f. 20c., or 5c. lower than yesterday.

Oct. 18.

The Emperor has written to the daughters of the late M. Billault, expressing his sympathy in the trouble which has fallen upon them and excited such painful emotion throughout France.

The *Moniteur* in its bulletin of to-day states that the movement in the Caucasus appears to be serious. A certain number of the tribes had joined the Circassian mountaineers.

RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

PARIS Oct. 17.

The *Courrier du Dimanchee* of to-day says:—

"It is asserted that Austria has consented to associate herself with the declaration that the treaties of 1815 are to be considered as annulled upon conditions that France and England will guarantee her from any possible attack from Russia. Earl Russell has given Count Rechberg very distinctly to understand that England does not, in any case mean to accept the eventuality of war."

The same paper says that on the 10th inst. Earl Russell forwarded a Note to St. Petersburg stating that, according to the views of the English Cabinet, the treaties of 1815, so far as they relate to the possession of Poland by Russia, must be considered cancelled. The despatch is worded in accordance with the views already communicated to the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* does not believe that France will follow the example set by England. She might, perhaps, have done so had England consented to a collective Note of the three Courts, or even if, such a step being taken solely by France and England, the Cabinet of London had not insisted upon the absence of all expression of a compromising character.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION,

The following telegram has been received at M. Reuter,s office from the Russian Consul-General in London.

"Warsaw, Oct. 16.

"On the 6th inst. a detachment, under the command of Major Domiechane, overtook and defeated the Crysinsky band, commanded by Bardesch, in the forest of Chatyn, government of Lublin. The insurgents lost 100 killed, a large number of wounded, and 98 prisoners. The rest of the band was destroyed by a detachment from Gawolin.

Breslau, Oct. 18

The last number of the *Niepodleglosc*, the official organ of the Polish National Government in Warsaw, which has arrived here, contains a circular note of the National Government to its agents abroad relating to the execution ordered by the former.

"The notes states that comparatively few sentences of death have been executed, and these were authorized by the verdict of the tribunal.

"This measure," continues the note, "is a necessary protective against espionage. All that has been published respecting the executions was an intentional exaggeration of the Russian organs, which the National Government rejects as a calumny."

Berlin, Oct. 16, Evening.

Advices received here from St. Petersburg state that orders have been given to send two divisions of infantry and dragoons into Poland. Eleven plated batteries, intended to reinforce the Black Sea flotilla, are about to be equipped.

Vienna, Oct. 17.

The *General correspondence* of to day says:—

"In order to meet the erroneous assertions of some journals, we are authorized to declare that there can be no question of any isolated action on the part of the three Powers in the Polish question.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Turin, Oct. 17.

The King of the Belgians will arrive at his villa on the Lake of Como on the 20th inst.

The Duchess of Leüchtenberg is expected on a visit to Italy.

Signor Minghetti will leave the day after to-morrow for Bologna, in order to visit General Cialdini, who is seriously ill.

SECOND EDITION.

(The Times October 19.)

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

La France publishes the following:—

"Count Henning-Hamilton, the Swedish Ambassador to Denmark, arrived at Copenhagen on the 14th inst. from Stockholm. He is the bearer of the offensive and defensive treaty between Sweden and Denmark.

"The Swedish Government having adopted the last modifications proposed by Denmark the understanding between the two Governments is now complete, and the project in question will be converted into a definitive treaty."

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Trieste, Oct. 18.

The Ionian Parliament has resolved by a vote of 35 to 8 that the Protectorate of England over the Ionian Islands shall cease immediately, the Senate be dissolved, and the Ionian Islands forthwith be annexed to Greece.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 18.

The Empress of the French arrived at the Royal Palace at 8 o'clock this evening.

An immense crowd assembled at the Railway Terminus and in the streets through which Her Majesty passed, and gave her a cordial reception.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Oct. 17.

The Royal mail steamer China arrived here at an early hour this morning, bringing New York dates to the 7th inst. The China called at Cape Race on the 10th.

New Orleans advices to September 25, published in the *New York Journal* of the 4th inst., are as follows:—

"On Tuesday morning last considerable excitement was caused in this city by a report that the steamer Levi athan had been captured by a squad of rebels at South-west Pass, and that she had escaped to sea. A few hours later, and another report arrived that she had been recaptured by the United States steamer De Soto. Yesterday the Leviathan arrived at the wharf at this city. The Leviathan was lying at the Telegraph wharf at the mouth of the river, at South-west Pass, near Pilot Town. About half past 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning a party of rebels, 18 in number, sprung on board from a small boat, and, firing their revolvers, demanded the instant and unconditional surrender of the vessel. No resistance whatever being made by the few unarmed men on board the Leviathan the enemy put the captain and crew in irons, and made preparations to proceed at once to sea. About daylight the steamer left the side of the wharf. Two of the crew of the vessel were placed on shore, after promising that they would not mention the fact of her capture until she had passed the forts when they were at liberty to say all they pleased of the affair. As soon as these men were placed on shore they made all haste to the telegraph-office and informed the operator of what had taken place. In a few moments every person in the neighbourhood was at the wharf, and the Leviathan was seen 'by the dawn's early light' making off to sea. Half a dozen men ran to a 6-pound howitzer stationed on the wharf, and fired four shots at her, and as each shot passed her harmlessly by the rebels chlered and waved a rebel flag, which they afterwards hoisted. The Leviathan had not proceeded far before she saw bark rigged vessel. Approaching within hailing distance the rebel chief shouted, 'Ship ahoy! send a boat aboard.' Her flag was still flying; but at the distance from the bark, in the gray light, its character was not discerned, and a boat was being lowered from the bark, when, as the Leviathan steamed nearer, the rebels were thunderstruck at finding that the guns were aboard, and that they had almost run into a Union war vessel. Turning the prow of the steamer seaward the rebels concluded not to wait the arrival of the boat, which had already left the side of the bark, but steamed away as rapidly as possible. The vessel proved to be the bark Anderson. Though every movement of the strange steamer from the first was suspicious, and no doubt remained as to her character when she so unceremoniously left, the officers on board the vessel could do nothing, as the Anderson was at anchor, and the steamer kept in such a position that not a gun could be trained upon her. The guardship Pampero was not more than a quarter of a mile above the Leviathan when the latter was captured, but she, too, was unable to prevent her escape. At half-past 5 o'clock the De Soto, one our cruisers, was coming up the pass for coal, and took a pilot on board about eight miles from the bar. At half-past 7 p.m. the steamer Crescent arrived at the mouth of the pass, and, hailing the De Soto, informed her officers that a steamer had been surprised and captured three or four hours previous. the De Soto immediately changed her course and started in pursuit—no vessel in sight at the time. In about 15 minutes the lookout at the mastbead cried 'Sail, ho.' The chase now continued with increased interest, the De Soto rapidly gaining on the Leviathan, and at 10 o'clock fired a shot to bring her to. This was followed by two others, when a sheet or table cloth was hoisted and the vessel have to. Fifteen minutes later and the Leviathan was boarded the Stars and Stripes hoisted, and the rebel captain and crew put in the very irons that they had placed the former crew of the Leviathan in. A prize crew was then placed on board, and the vessel taken to New Orleans. The rebel flag, which she hoisted when she went to sea, was lowered as soon as she saw a vessel in pursuit. Of the 16 men when the rebels captured but six remained on the Leviathan, and they were heavily ironed.

Two were placed on shore, and the other eight were compelled to enter a boat, which was turned adrift, without sails, oars, or a mouthful of anything to eat. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. At 9 o'clock this afternoon no news received of the boat or crew, and it was supposed that the former was swamped in the heavy sea, and that the latter were drowned, but at this hour I learnt that the boat had been picked up with all the crew alive and well. The prisoners were turned over to the proper authorities of the city."

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation announcing a national thanksgiving day.

The banquet in New York to the officers of the Russian fleet was expected to take place on 14th or 15th inst.

The following particulars of the capture of a British vessel are published in the *New York Herald* of the 4th:—

"The United States' steamer Circassian, W. B. Eaton commander, arrived from Sabine Pass and Galveston, Texas, and the Rio Grande Mexico, on the 21st inst. We learn by her the particulars of the capture of the British steamship Sir William Peel, by the United States' steamer Seminole, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This steamer came over 11 weeks before from Liverpool. She kept in Mexican waters and delivered part of her cargo, which was in cases that resembled boxes of arms. She had on board over 100 men at on time, and, as she was built for a man-of-war for the Brazilian navy, is eminently fitted for a first-class vessel of war. She began to take in a cargo of cotton, and had taken in over 1,000 bales when the French authorities, evidently deeming her intended for a rebel privateer, gave her notice to leave Mexican waters, which she accordingly did. Captain Rolands, of the Seminole, sent two officers and a number of men to seize her, as she was then on the American side of the river. The men and officers were transferred to the Seminole, and the ship sent to this port. During the day Captain Hood, of Her Majesty's ship Pylades, sent to know why and on what authority the seizure was made. The following is a copy of Captain Rolands's reply:—

"'United States' Steamer Seminole, off Rio Grande, Sept. 15, 1863.

"'Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th instant, in which you request I will please acquaint you with reasons for taking possession of the British steamer Sir Wm. Peel, and detaining her crew as prisoners of war on board the vessel under my command. I have to state that I seized her in American waters, from whence she had landed contraband of war, and at the time of her seizure had the same on board. She has been sent to New Orleans, where the Prize Courts and authorities willy take cognizance of and investigate the justice of the seizures. In connexion with your request for the reason of her seizure, I would state that she is every way fitted and formed for a rebel privateer, and for such I have every reason to think she was intended. My duty to my Government demanded I should seize her, and prevent in time her aggressions on American commerce as we have already before our eyes the examples of the Alabama, the Florida, and the Georgia.

"'I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"'H. ROLANDS, Commander, United States' Navy.

"'Captain A. W. A. Hood, R.N., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pylades, off Rio Grande.'

"The Sir William Peel is a splendid ship, bark rigged, 2,000 tons, and very fast. A bearer of despatches from Matamoras, who came up in the Circassian, says that about a week before her capture she was purchased by the house of Hale and Co., Brownsville, Texas. He also reports that there were naval gun carriages being manufactured at Matamoras, supposed to be for this ship, and that the cotton put on the board was merely a *ruse* to get away from the Rio Grande. It is almost known that she has guns under her cotton, and would have been immediately converted into a privateer after discharging her cotton. As soon as she was captured the engineers of the Seminole discovered that they had attempted to sink her by opening her watercocks, and she has been leaking badly somewhere ever since. This, of course, would not have been done had the officers of the Peel not felt she was a lawful prize. Fortytwo of her officers and crew were sent to this place in the Circassian."

The following Southern view of the position of General Rosecrans is from the *Richmond Sentined* of the 29th of September, published in the New York papers of the 4th inst.:—

"Chattanooga, in 1860, contained a population of 5,000. It is situated on the south bank of the Tennessee River, in the midst of a very mountainous region, owing to which the course of the river in the neighbourhood is very sinuous. Lookout Mountain, which is prominently mentioned just now in the despatches from that quarter, is a range that comes up from the southwest, and abuts abruptly upon the Tennessee River at a point about 21/3 miles be low or west of Chattanooga. It ends in a cliff or peak of remarkable height, called Lookout, about 1,800 feet above the bed of the river, which washes its northern base. The railroad from Chattanooga to Nashville and also a common road pass around the precipitous face of this cliff, and between it and the river, on their way west. Chattanooga is on a great bend or horse shoe in the rever—not in the horseshoe, but at its front or toe; the bend of the river being towards the south and Chattanooga being on the southern bank. Mission Ridge, and behind which the Confederates intrenched at last accounts, runs nearly parallel to Lookout Mountain, leaving Chattanooga to the west about a couple of miles. So far as we understand the situation of the two armies, Rosecrans is cut off from all movement this side of the river in any direction. His railroad communication with Nashville is also lost. Nothing is left him but the road behind. This road crosses the Tennessee on a pontoon bridge, and traverang the horseshoe made by the river, it climbs Waldron's Ridge, which, at a short distance, flanks the river there, and then descends into the valley which lies beyond, and then leads away toward Kingston, on the north-east, at the junction of the Tennessee and the Clinch. We do not know what facilities we have for cutting off Rosecrans, retreat across the river and by the road we have indicated. It would seem to be a desperate strait for him to have to move a large army where he has no depots of supplies, and no communications. He can now get supplies only by this road across the river; and if Wheeler's cavalry are indeed over there, he will find this resuorce valueless. He cannot possibly have in Nashville the month's supplies of which the enemy's papers boast. His movements have been too rapid, and he has held Chattanooga too short a time to permit this. To us it seems that Rosecrans' situation is full of peril and difficulty; and this apart from those ill-considered boastings of which some of our people are not yet cured. The thing that most makes us doubt this conclusion is, that Rosecrans seems to feel confidence in his position. Whether it is good judgment, or stupidity, or necessity that holds him in his post on Mission Ridge is yet to be fully known. We will not venture to pass an opinion."

The *World* says:—

"A citizen of Cleveland, East Tennessee, who had excellent opportunities for knowing what he states, says the rebels brought about 84,000 troops into the late battle of Chicamauga. Bragg's force of 25,000 was reinforced by 10,000 under Buckner, 10,000 under Breckenridge, 12,000 under Longstreet, 3,000 under Johnston, and 15,000 Georgia troops."

The accounts from Charleston, published on the 4th, are as follows:—

"Fortress Monroe, Oct. 3

"The United States steamer Massachusetts arrived to day from Charleston bar last Wednesday night. Our works on Morris Island were progressing rapidly. The rebel batteries shell our works constantly. But few casualties were reported. General Gilmore occasionally shells Sumter and Jhoson. One monitor keeps Forth Moultrie quiet."

The latest telegrams from Cincinnati, published on the 4th are as follows:—

"Cincinnati, Oct. 3.

"Advices from Chattanooga up to Saturday last state that it was estimated at headquarters that the losses in the battle of Chicamauga were—killed, 1,800; wounded 9,500; prisoners, 2,500; total 13,800. Thomas routed Longstreet's corps and was in a condition to pursue the enemy, and would have done so had not the right wing been disorganized. It was the opinion that if the right wing had held its own the result would have been a decisive Union victory.

In the New York journals of the 5th we have the following intelligence regarding the armies of Lee and Bragg:

"Washington, Oct. 4.

"The latest Southern intelligence comes through private sources, which are believed to be reliable. The most important information relates to the armies of Bragg and Lee. According to the best authority from the South Bragg's original army consisted of two corps, one under General P. H. Hill, the other under General Leonidas Polk. There were three divisions in each corps and three batteries in each division. Bragg had in addition one division of cavalry, under General Wheeler, embracing the brigades of Forrest, Pegram, Wharton, Martin, and Roddy. His whole force amounted to about 40,000 men. Bragg's reinforcements consisted of four divisions from General Joe Johnston's command from Mississippi and Alabama, the latter having been withdrawn from Mobile, one division from Charleston under command of General Joe Jenkins and General Buckner's division of East Tennesseeans. Longstreet reinforced Bragg with two of his divisions from Lee's army, Hood's and McLaw's. Governor Brown, of Georgia, strengthened Bragg with 12 State regiments, and assembled at Rome, a convenient distance from Kingston, Georgia, 15,000 State militia. Breckinridge reinforced Bragg with 10,000 men. General Joe Johnston held in reserve at Kingston 15 miles in the rear of the battle-ground, 30,000 disciplined troops, together with 5,000 cavalry, under command of General Pillow, and took 4,000 to 5,000 militia to be brought into the field in case Burnside should form a junction with Rosecrans, come up with heavy reinforcements, and restore the prestige of victory to the army of the Cumberland. Not a gun was fired by Johnston's reserves. It is suggested that in consequence of the he

Major William Bayly, retired full-pay, 8th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Paymaster John Sargent, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Quartermaster Otho Vills, retired upon half-pay, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of Capt.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to be dated the 3rd of August, 1863, and to be in succession to General John Oldfield, Royal Engineers, deceased, and not as stated in the 'Gazette' of the 2nd of October:—

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Miller, Unattached, as Colonel.

Major Patrick Robertson, 25th Foot, as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain James Robert Mann, Royal Engineers, as Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in continuation of those published in the 'Gazette' of the 2nd, October, in succession to General Earl Beauchamp, deceased:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnson, Major Unattached, to be Colonel.

Captain and Brevet-Major Claude Thomas Bourchier, Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Richard King Freeth, on the Seconded List of the Royal Artillery, to be Major.

INDIA-OFFICE, OCTOBER 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Torin Thatcher June 10th, 1863.

BOMBAY ARMY.

17th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Blunt La Touche to be Captain, vice Griffith (Staff Corps), deceased. July 27, 1863.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign Macclesfield Forbes Cousmaker to be Lieutenant, vice La Touche, promoted, July 27, 1863.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Assistant-Surgeon William Davey to be Surgeon, vice Hamilton, retired. July 1, 1863.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Surgeons—

John Young Smith, from Sept. 27, 1861.
Robert Nicholson, M.D., from Oct. 8, 1861.
W. Carrey Coles, M.D., from Oct. 27, 1861.
J. F. Shekleton, M. D., from Dec. 31, 1861.
J. G. Fraser, M. D., from Jan. 31, 1862.
John Reynolds (retired), from April 6, 1862.
J. F. Stainhauser, from May 2, 1862.
F. W. Harris, from June 4, 1862.
J. M. Hyslop, M. D, from June 12, 1862.
W. C. Brown, M.D., from Aug. 25, 1862.
R. G. Lord, M. D., from Sept. 10, 1862.
J. G. Nicholson, M. D., from Oct. 25, 1862.
Robert Miller, M. D., from Nov. 27, 1862.
J. H. Wilmot, M. D., from Dec. 18, 1862.
C. G. Wiehe, M. D., from Jan. 1, 1863.
J. T. Sanderson, M. D., from Jan. 7, 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Captain Bolon, whose appointment Bombay Staff Corps was announced in the *Gazette* of 13th January last, are Hely Frederick.

Business Announcements.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Knolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endive.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butlow's deep Crimson Beet.	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onions.
Shadbolder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Kael.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnips.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co. Limited.

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

RAGOO SHAMJEE.

JUST RECEIVED per last Overland Mail of the latest fashion and make, of the best London Season.

Ladies Rich Silk Mantles and Cloaks, Kid and Silk Gloves of all Colours, Cotton and Thread Stockings, Cotton Collars, Gartens, Fancy Muslin Boddices, Colored Berlin Wool of 12 thread with Canvas to Match, Children's Stockings, embroidered long Robe and Frocks, Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, Gentlemens' Collars of the London pattern, also Silk Scarfs, of all fancy colours, Irish Linen for Shirt Collars, Scotch Lawn Prince of Wales Handkerchiefs hemmed, Masonic Aprons in improved Cases, also Ribbons for Royal Arch and Master Mason's Clothing, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool.

I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

Your Tooth Paste is extremely useful, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of her Majesty and Family.

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can ourselves, from personal experience,* testify to its admirable qualities.—*United Service Gazette of April 4, 1860.*

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants, Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla), and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks	Bonguleete
Chromatrope	Russian Bear Hunt
Magic Lantern	English Loto
Set of Lawn Bowls	Targetta
Chinese Imperial Game of Frogs and Toads)	The Whites, and Blue
Boxes of Puzzles	Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Croce or Lawn Billiards	Game of War
Bowling Green Bowls	Puff and Dart
The Boat Puzzle	Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The Tournament	Hard Lines
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	Oxford University Boat Race
Staunton Chess Men	Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
Commande or Castle Bagatelle	Brass and Steel Quoits of different heights
Gymnas Billiards	
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
" Nen Plus	
" Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Brushes, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for 10s. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe	in 7 lbs. boxes and 1 lb. packet, expected.
Souchong	
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Tea.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neats' Tongues.	At 1½ per lb.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.	

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Sulton	Guucise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gruyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

LAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	
Reading do.	
Tent do.	
Argand do.	
Wall do.	
Bull's Eye Lanterns.	
Hand do.	

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts.		"
3 Do. Do. ... "	2 54	"
On Demand..... "	2 53	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
On demand	2s.		
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s.	11¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 30th October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SYDNEY BOGGER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DENIS J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON..... The Bank of England
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank (Limited)
LIVERPOOL ..... The Bank of London & Liverpool, 5, Lothbury.
SCOTLAND ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
IRELAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" " " 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" " " 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" " " 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" " " 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" " " on demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Scotland " "			
On Ireland " "	On demand...	2s.	0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland re-issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	per annum.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized o invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) at	2s.	0¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 5th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office .....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.		

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal to be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one months' notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent. If a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondees payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. ..... OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM COWIE LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
MERWANJEE ..., Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
..... ANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
..... ESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" 6 " "	5	"
" 12 " "	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 6 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .....11 per. cent.
On other Securities .....12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand.....		2s.	0¼d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 1 do.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 4th November 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS.—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONET, Poona, and Mr. A. L. MCKENZIE, Bombay.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEADOW STREET,

OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co. MILLINERS.

(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Gelosbed Canvas Slippers with Woolts to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and six light Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet Woollen Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Tinsel Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-ots, foot-tub and hip baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may be assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs. 28
Do. Do. ..... best		" 38
Do. Do. ..... Imitation Cane Sides		" 36
Do. Do. ..... Carpet lined		" 40
Do. Do. ..... with Hood, best		" 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		" 32
Do. Do. ..... do.		" 35
Do. Do. ..... best		" 38
Do. Do. ..... Imitation Cane Sides		" 40
Do. Do. ..... With Hood, best		" 65
Do. Do. ..... best Imitation Cane Sides.		" 54
CLOCKS.		
American 1-day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 8 " Do.		" 15
Do. 8 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm		" 14
Do. 8 " Do. do.		" 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Rs. 8-8 annas each.

Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Knob, Malacca Sticks, Cudgel Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

Cocked Hats, for all grades in the Civil, Military or Political Service.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.		3 12
Do. Youth's do.		3 0
Do. do. do.		1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11 0
Do. Maidens do. do.		8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		6 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each.....Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.*	CUT; *To let in Flush.*	3,3¾ & 4, ins. ea...	10 8
BO